

A DAY OF SENSATION IN COURT

Additional Light on Higgins' Note.

The plaintiff in the case of Ellen McCully-Higgins vs. the Queen's Hospital trustees, concluded her presentation yesterday afternoon, and tomorrow Judge Humphreys will pass upon an application to amend the bill of the complaint, the court holding that without each amendment the case must be dismissed.

There were several sensational developments during the progress of the trial. Judge Humphreys stated that he ought to commit E. O. White to the grand jury for perjury, and charges were preferred against A. B. Wood for interfering with a witness. In the morning George Paris was on the stand, and though he was subjected to a rigid examination his replies were evasive and contradictory and failed to throw clear light upon the much befuddled question of the \$60,000 note in dispute. From the evidence of yesterday it appears that \$40,000 was regularly paid to Bishop & Co. to satisfy the Griswold leases upon the McCully tract, but the disposition of the remaining \$20,000 is far from clear. The evidence is of a very conflicting and complicated nature, but E. O. White, George Paris and the Waikiki Land and Loan Association appear most concerned in the question.

George Paris went on the stand at opening of court and was there for two hours. He said that the Waikiki Land & Loan Association owed him money for sums advanced but that the books did not show it, and he added that the accounts were not made up, and he did not remember all the details of the transaction. He testified that \$7000 had been paid to Oscar White, but this was independent of the original deal, and was a personal agreement he had with White. He said he had received one check for \$10,000 from the \$60,000 under an agreement that such an amount was to be loaned him, in case he secured a loan of not more than \$75,000. Mrs. Higgins to furnish the security. A second check for \$10,000 was paid by him to the Bank of Hawaii in settlement of money owed Mrs. Higgins by the Loan Association. The remaining \$40,000 was paid to Bishop & Co. for the Griswold leases. The only security Mrs. Higgins had, according to the witness, was the cancellation of the leases, and the agreement of the Waikiki Land Association to pay the Queen's Hospital the note, giving half the proceeds of the sale of lots for this purpose until the debt was liquidated. The witness told of the incorporation of the Waikiki Land & Loan Association, in which Ashley & Paris owned half of the \$200,000 stock. No money had been paid in but Paris turned over his option on the McCully tract for his stock.

Paris was recalled in the afternoon, and read the minutes of the meeting of the Association, at which he said this note transaction had been authorized. He said W. G. Ashley, J. W. Jones, R. W. Shingle, W. Wilder and George Paris were present at the meeting.

A. E. Wood, recalled, said that he didn't know of any consideration Mrs. Higgins was to receive besides the assignment of leases, and he thought that White was acting for her. He said that Waterhouse & Co. were to receive \$600 as commission upon the loan.

Clarence Cooke of the Bank of Hawaii testified to a \$3000 draft being sent to Mrs. Higgins at the time of the trial. There was another cash entry of \$344 at the same time against her deposit.

E. O. White, recalled, said that he had deposited \$2000 of the money received to the credit of Mrs. Higgins. "I got \$1800," he said, "and every other cent went to Ashley & Paris for paying interest." The payment of \$344 to Paris, he said, was not clear to his mind. He had received in addition to the \$1800, \$2000 previously. This was not a commission upon the loan, but upon the sale of the McCully tract to Paris for \$140,000, being five per cent on the whole. He had received also a fee of \$500 per year as Mrs. Higgins' agent. The total amount received by him was \$7000 on the entire transaction from Paris, who paid \$2000 due from him as assessments on Waikiki stock. Witness said in response to a question from the court as to why he had not mentioned the \$2000, that if he had been asked the question Wednesday he would have told the same thing.

"I think if I did my full duty in the matter I would commit you to the next grand jury to answer a charge of perjury." The witness replied that he had answered all the questions put to him. Mrs. Higgins testified that she had heard nothing of the transaction until she was informed by a business man in Honolulu that White was to receive the \$7000. She had written to White and he had denied the story.

E. T. Chapin was next called, when Mr. McClanahan arose to claim a question of privilege, and stated that some time since recess Chapin had been approached by A. B. Wood, who told him

OUT IN THE RAIN



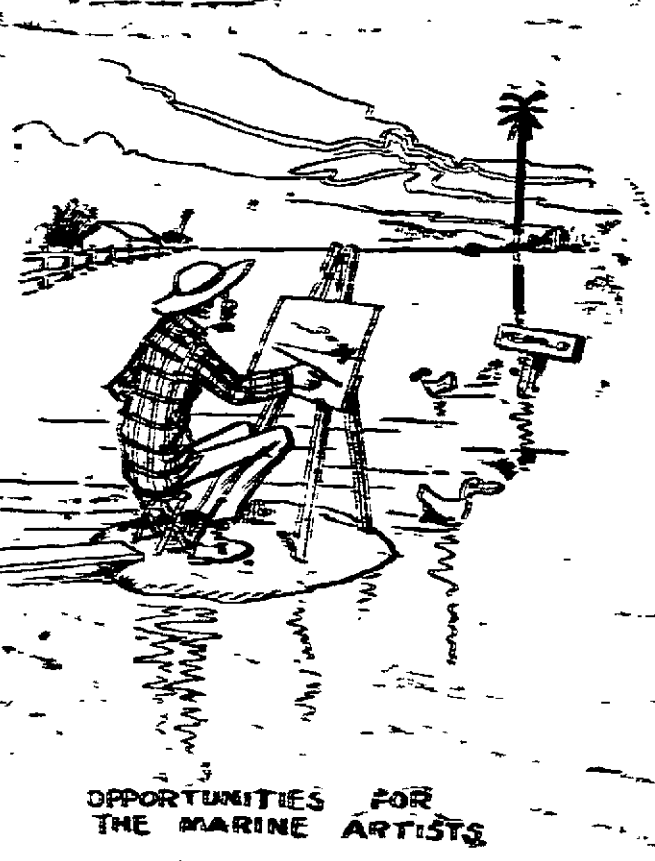
THE NATIVE PEDESTRIAN.



THE MALIHINI ARRIVING



BAD WEATHER FOR STRAW HATS



OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MARINE ARTISTS

Thunder, Lightning and Torrents Played Havoc With Electric Light, Rapid Transit and Telephone Companies.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

camping power. There were several claps of thunder, the last two being the most severe. It was the last one which made the trouble. The transformer on the switchboard was blown out instantly. Chief Engineer Williams and two assistants jumped to the levers on the board and remained there ready to throw them in case another clap came. Their position was perilous but happily was not attended with any serious results. The company recently discontinued the use of lightning arresters.

At the Rapid Transit power house a fuse block was blown out but doing little damage. The power, however, was instantly turned off and the system was at a standstill for about forty minutes. Lightning arresters are used on all the feed wires of the company, and the system is practically immune from the effects of exterior electrical influence.

The heavy torrents which came down every hillside street covered the tracks with gravel and silt and a large force of men was requisitioned to clear the way. In front of the power house all the tracks were buried under water, mud and gravel and the switch tongs became jammed. At the end of forty

minutes one entire line was clear and the cars went on their runs as usual. A wet, bad place during the storm was at the corner of Beretania and Alapai streets, where both the tracks of the Rapid Transit and Trunkways were covered with nearly a foot of dirt. From Alapai to Punchbowl street, Beretania avenue became an almost impassable thoroughfare, and property on the lower side of the street was inundated. The water rose above the usual sidewalk level and poured into yards, filling many of them with water to a depth of two or three feet. Storekeepers were compelled to bank their doorways with sand bags, rags and earth.

Port street was a flood running stream. In many places there was a solid sheet of water from curb to curb. Hiloites looked on uncomprehendingly, occasionally inquiring of passers-by, "Have you ever seen it rain in Hilo?" The web-footed visitors from Hawaii's metropolis ventured the opinion that Honolulu needed a little shower now and then, and they hoped it wouldn't really rain.

The building material and debris on the Port street side of the Hall building diverted considerable water toward the

other and a dam was hastily constructed to keep the flood in its course toward the waterfront.

Despite the tremendous pressure exerted upon them, the storm sewers worked fairly well and carried off much of the flood, thereby preventing an accumulation on the waterfront. The street running along between the Naval Dock and offices was transformed into a pool, backs sucking down to the ankles. The same was the case on Kalia street, Kawaiahae street, and walking was impossible except when a man removed his shoes and stockings and waded his trousers above his knees.

Parasol stream was pretty full, although Nuuanu stream was comparatively tame.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Weather Bureau reported that 30 of an inch of rain had fallen. At Lanikahe the fall for twenty-four hours ending at noon was 1.22 inches.

The fall was reported exceptionally heavy in the vicinity of Diamond Head and all around Waikiki.

The Kakaia street drain again broke during the storm and overflowing, flooded the property around the Mahiki fire station. The Kakaia property on the Mahiki side being filled with several feet of water. The water continued running over the broken gap until late in the afternoon doing considerable damage to the streets and property.

About 4 p. m. the weather began to clear up. The new flame in the Kakaia street drain, just back of the Mahiki Fire Station, was entirely washed away to-day.

Two-masted schooner, arrived from Sydney to load a cargo of coal from the Hawaiian Islands, the Kakaia, which arrived from Melbourne, and the Kakaia, which arrived from San Francisco or Honolulu. The Government barkentine, arrived from Sydney to load coal for Honolulu.

NEWCASTLE, March 12.—The schooner Kakaia sailed today for Elese with 100 tons of Siam coal.

The Auckland Quarantine.

AUCKLAND, March 5.—The following are the quarantine arrangements:

Arriving from the San Francisco mail steamer, the San Francisco, will be quarantined at 6 o'clock on the 6th of March, and if the passengers are found to be in good health, they will be allowed to disembark immediately. As soon as the steamer is cleared, it will be allowed to proceed to the New Zealand coast, but will not be allowed to land passengers or cargo until it has been cleared by the San Francisco and other authorities. The port health officer will be on duty at 6 o'clock on the 6th of March, and if the passengers are found to be in good health, they will be allowed to disembark immediately. As soon as the steamer is cleared, it will be allowed to proceed to the New Zealand coast, but will not be allowed to land passengers or cargo until it has been cleared by the San Francisco and other authorities.

The Coal Export Trade.

NEWCASTLE, March 12.—The schooner Kakaia, which arrived from Sydney to load a cargo of coal from the Hawaiian Islands, the Kakaia, which arrived from Melbourne, and the Kakaia, which arrived from San Francisco or Honolulu. The Government barkentine, arrived from Sydney to load coal for Honolulu.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A Failure on the Lakes Followed by Success.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24.—Failure of the first attempt to use wireless telegraphy on the lakes has been followed by success on the second trial. The steamer City of Detroit was towed to a slip near the lake front where there were no intervening masts or buildings and the experiments repeated. Only those making the experiments and connected with the ownership of the system were on board.

J. P. Topliff, representative of the originator of the system, the latter being at the Detroit station, says that one of the code words agreed upon had been both sent to and received from Detroit. He said no attempt was made to transmit messages, but that the transmission of the code word established the fact of communication, and that the experiments were successful. The success achieved on the second attempt is ascribed partly to better weather conditions and partly to a better adjustment of the apparatus.

Dormitory Burned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 24.—The Bradley dormitory at the State school of reform near this city, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, but all the inmates, numbering 125 boys were saved. The burned building was erected in 1895, during the administration of former Governor W. O. Bradley, at a cost of \$25,000 and was insured for \$100,000. It is said several of the boys have declared that the building was set on fire for the purpose of affording an opportunity for a general escape. Superintendent Donk called out the guard and, arming them with Winchester rifles and shotguns, held the boys completely under control.

Kilns May Resign.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—General Miles today told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the War Department for the organization of a general staff of the army should become law he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he said he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent of even continuing to hold his place.

Pope and Philippines.

ROME, March 2.—Mr. Sparavetti, the Italian minister to the Philippines, is on his way to the Philippines to make a brief stop at Washington, and to visit the United States government in connection with the Philippine question. The story that he is taking a leave of absence from his post in the Philippine Islands is entirely unfounded. The Vatican has no intention of holding the matter up, and the situation is the same as before.

The Spanish ship of war, the Albatros, which is on her way to the Philippines, has been ordered to leave the harbor of Manila, and to proceed to the Philippines.

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THE ANTI-SALOON MEETING

Rev. W. D. Westervelt Chosen to Lead.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt is at the head of the Anti-Saloon League for the coming year, having been elected to that office last evening, at the annual meeting and convention of the Anti-Saloon League which was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Mr. Westervelt was the unanimous choice of the meeting, and he pledged himself earnestly to the work which the League had inaugurated, and to those who were in active management of the fight upon the liquor traffic in the Territory. The entire list of officers and chairmen of committees elected at the meeting for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, Rev. W. D. Westervelt; secretary, H. C. Brown; treasurer, J. B. Atherton; first vice president, Rev. G. L. Pearson; second vice president, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; third vice president, M. K. Nakuna; committees: Agitation, Theo. Richards; legislation, E. S. Muckler; law enforcement, W. C. Weedon; legal protection, Lorin Andrews; finance, Rev. J. P. Erdman; trustees, J. B. Atherton, P. C. Jones, J. P. Cooke.

Owing to the illness of Theodore Richards, the retiring president, and also of the secretary, Rev. Geo. L. Pearson presided during the first part of the meeting, with H. C. Brown as temporary secretary. J. B. Atherton presented the treasurer's report, showing that receipts from April, 1901, to March 23, 1902, were \$3,129.20, and disbursements \$2,947. Upon motion of J. P. Erdman, a committee consisting of O. H. Gulick, M. C. Johnson and W. C. Weedon was appointed to bring in nominations for officers, which was done with the above result.

Superintendent W. H. Rice of the League presented a lengthy report of the doings of the League, combining both the reports of former Superintendent Hartley and his own views as to the present state of the liquor traffic in Hawaii. A portion of his report was devoted to the system of issuing liquor licenses as carried on by Treasurer Wright, in which Mr. Rice held the Governor personally responsible for the independent course in the matter of liquor licenses taken by the treasurer. This created much indignation among members of the League, and Mr. Rice was warmly answered by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, W. A. Bowen and others.

Mr. Rice regretted that he had not a better report of the result of the League's work to offer, but he said Rice was not built in a day, and that fact was only child's work compared to the struggle against intemperance. He recognized that only a beginning had been made here.

W. O. Smith spoke of the dispensary system, saying that it did not attempt to prohibit. It did put the government in the business of selling liquor, thereby taking it out of the hands of individuals. The liquor had to be analyzed and properly stamped before it was sold, so that it would not reach the consumer in an adulterated form. Perhaps the chief interest was that no drinking was allowed at the place of sale, and thus possibly one of the worst features of the traffic was done away with. The common saloon was a temptation to a great many people who might not otherwise drink. People drank often in a saloon than in a system like the dispensary method was substituted. The same facilities for drinking would not be afforded. He quoted a remark of the late Chief Justice Judd, who questioned the wisdom in Hawaii of selling liquor to the residents, and particularly the natives, for the purpose of drinking in the homes rather than in saloons. He thought it was less dangerous to them to drink in a saloon than to take a quantity of liquor home, drink to excess and get into trouble with their families. In a saloon the drinking would not be a menace to society as if his drinking were entirely done in the home. The question was a difficult one, as to whether or not it is wise to adopt the dispensary system for Honolulu. He thought it was a great calamity to increase the number of saloons here. Concluding, he said that those engaged in the work of temperance reform should not be hasty to condemn or call names, as this was not only childish, but very wrong.

Mr. Westervelt said in part: "A spirit of humanitarianism is abroad in the land, and a very high is asking: 'What can we do for those who suffer under the curse of intemperance?' That is the rapidly drawing near for definite action is evident from the present position which the anti-saloon question now holds in American thought. The Anti-Saloon League of America entered upon its work of saving households and individuals from the evils of intemperance. It has continually been seeking to check the increase of saloons and diminish their power over the people. The League is not asking for prohibition because they are wrong, but because of the humanitary work of suffering which they heap upon humanity. It is readily seen that the League cannot consistently support an unprincipled dispensary bill in the coming fall election of this Territory. If a dispensary bill should be promoted by some one in the coming legislative session, the League will oppose it."

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(Continued on Page 4)

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KONA WILL BE PUSHED

Stockholders Take Estate Out of Court.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

RECEIVER WUNDENBERG will be discharged and the suit which brought about his appointment to control the Kona Sugar Company's estate withdrawn, in the First Circuit Court this morning, if the plans made yesterday afternoon are carried through. This depends on the court, for cash and bond for the fees and the other indebtedness of the receivership are ready, and will be offered at the opening of the day's session.

It was after long debate that the stockholders of Kona took the matter in their own hands and yesterday made the arrangements which will mean that sugar from the plantation will be on the seas within the month. Orders went forward by the Mauna Loa providing for the starting of the mill, and grinding may begin before the end of the week. Manager Cowan has reported that he can have the mill in operation very soon and the instructions which went up to him are that he proceed to work.

The assurances that all will go well with the plantation from this time will mean much in the way of labor too, for it was understood that a body of Japanese, numbering from 200 to 300 men, were ready to leave the plantation for Kau and Oahu, in the Mauna Loa, but it is now thought that Manager Cowan will be able to hold his men and push his work along. The additional supplies needed for the carrying on of the plantation will go forward in the next steamer, and from that time there will be no delay in pushing the work of the estate.

All the new arrangements for the working of the crop on Kona are those of the stockholders. The cash for the claims of the receiver was found by a committee of the board of directors and arrangements were made whereby the creditors who advanced supplies for the plantation under the receivership, should receive security for their claims and thus withdraw their bills from the receiver's hands. In court yesterday, after notice to Magoon and Dillon, attorneys for the receiver, Hatch & Sullivan appeared and made a motion for the discharge of the receiver and the withdrawal of the suit. The motion was heard at noon and the first judge of the first circuit said that this would be done on the filing of an approved bond for the security of the fees and expenses. The attorneys for McCleskey & Sons, who brought the first suit, stated that acting upon information of the attorneys of the receiver, that the expense of the office would be \$1,400, he had prepared a bond for \$2000. Magoon here interrupted to exhibit a schedule and fee amounting to \$2,554.44, and said that there had been incurred for labor to March 7th, \$1,429. The court here announced that he would require a bond of \$3000, and this was prepared during the afternoon. There are five signatures to the bond, three being stockholders of the company. The names are withheld but it is understood that one of the guarantors is B. F. Dillingham.

The last mail from the plantation said that there would be no difficulty in having the mill at work with the men now on hand as soon as there were assurances of supplies for the laborers, and that the men had made offers to take off the cane so that it could be milled. It is understood that the men will do the work under an agreement that they shall have wage returns from the very first sales of sugar, and that the cash soon will be forthcoming for their entire claims.

None of the members of the board of directors of the plantation would discuss the details of the arrangements which are being made for the carrying on of the work, but they insist that the men who have volunteered to work will be able to continue until the sugar is on the market.

By the same steamer which carried the instructions to Manager Cowan to proceed to work, went Mr. S. M. Damon, who will look over the plantation. Stockholders who have been interested in the deal which will continue the work of the estate, say there is no connection between the two events. They have had many conferences with Mr. Damon, but aver that at this time there is no relation between his visit and the beginning of work. Mr. Damon would not say what were his intentions as to the future of the estate, but said he would make a careful inspection and would take up the matter upon his return.

Men with money in the plantation say the present proceedings are had as the action of Receiver Wundenberg in refusing to keep on the work, but instead to permit the plantation to run down, would have the effect only of depreciating it, and thus it would bring only a small price at any sale. The move now being made will insure the saving of the sugar and in case there must be a sale in the future, the estate will bring the highest price.

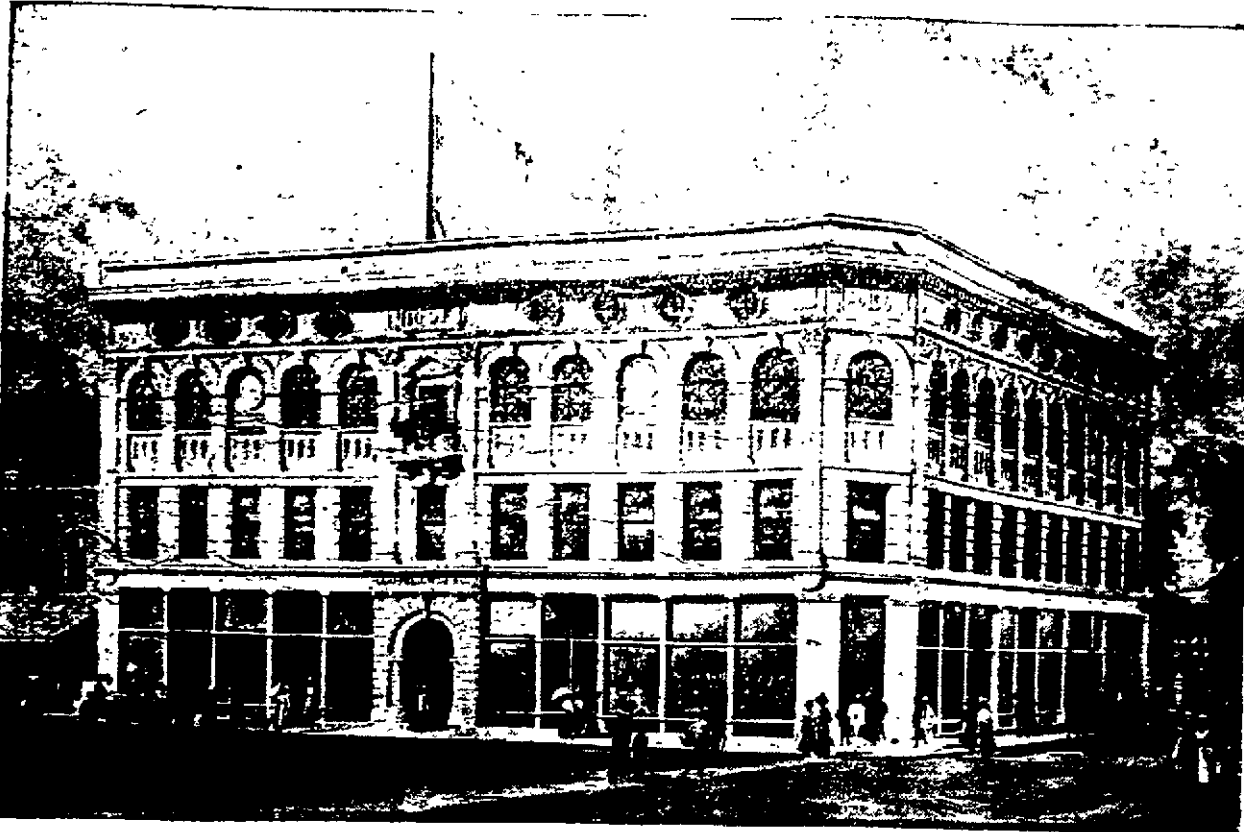
SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A special meeting of the McKinley Memorial Executive Committee was called for yesterday afternoon by Governor Dole, for the purpose of selecting a temporary chairman to fill the office during the absence of the Governor at Washington. F. A. Schaefer was elected as chairman pro tem.

The meeting was held in the office of C. M. Cooke, at the Bank of Hawaii, and was attended by the following members of the committee: Governor Dole, chairman; A. G. Hawes, secretary; J. G. Rothwell, Rev. W. D. West-

BUILDING FOR ODD FELLOWS OF EXCELSIOR



THE proposed building for Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., will be an ornament to upper Port Street, and will be fully in keeping with the new structures which are now being erected in that portion of the city. Located at the corner of Port and Chaplin lane, which will be widened, it will have excellent light and will be seen to advantage. The perspective plan of the building is now on view and has attracted much attention.

The style of architecture is Classic Renaissance, having a dignified quasi-public effect in keeping with its purposes.

The first story contains seven stores, with modern plate glass fronts, each store having its dry, well lighted base.

ervert and K. J. Imanishi. A discussion was held on the number of Japanese subscriptions which have been coming in steadily to the treasurer. These have been more numerous than the individual subscriptions of the Americans and other nationalities, as far as numbers go. The subscriptions among the Japanese have been extensive in the outside districts. The committee expressed itself strongly that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Americans and other nationalities in the Islands to send in their subscriptions with more alacrity. Mr. Rothwell suggested the drafting of a proposition for the improvement in the system of making collections and report at the next meeting thereon. The suggestion was adopted.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Rothwell for his active work as treasurer during the absence of Mr. Cooke.

Upon motion of Mr. Westervelt that another member be added to the committee on grounds, so that during Mr. Dole's absence there would be three members remaining on the committee, Mr. McCandless was elected, and will associate on the committee with Messrs. C. M. Cooke and F. A. Schaefer.

Under a recent order of the War Department the National Guard organizations of the country are to be equipped with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, of the same manufacture as now used in the regular army.

It is quite probable that the next allotment received by the Hawaiian National Guard will be of the new style. Adjutant General Soper recently sent in an order to the Secretary of War for two hundred Springfield rifles for the use of the local companies, and it is probable that if the Krag-Jorgensen are being issued, Hawaii will get these instead of the Springfield rifles.

Hawaii now gets an annual appropriation of \$5000 for the use of the National Guard, though that amount must be used in equipment and is not most exhaust the present appropriation. The National Guard here have formerly received a large quantity of clothing, rifles and other accoutrements.

The Officers' Club has issued invitations for a smoker to be given next Saturday. The officers of the army and navy, government officials and others, will be included in the invitation list. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Messrs. Smith, Myers, Paris, Davey and Brown.

The Noeau arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii and Maui with 1156 bags of sugar. The steamer has been away from Honolulu eleven days and has had a rough time of it with wind and weather. At Honokaa she landed mail and passengers and half of her general freight. The sea was so rough, however, that one of the boats was damaged and a boat load of freight lost.

From Honokaa, the Noeau went to Kukuhae and after discharging freight, proceeded to Waipio, where she lay for several days unable to work on account of the rough weather. She left Waipio last Wednesday but could not work at Honokaa or Kukuhae. The Noeau then went to Hilo for provisions, returning to Honokaa on Thursday morning, where it was still too rough to do anything. She then proceeded again to Kukuhae and succeeded in getting 1156 sacks of sugar aboard. The steamer managed to land all her Kukuhae freight but returned here with some of her Honokaa freight still on board.

It is rarely that water can be held directly responsible for starting a fire, but yesterday's rain ignited the blaze that did considerable damage at the old automobile stables on King street. Levers & Cooke are using the stables, as a store house for lime, and hundreds of barrels of the stuff are piled up on the floor of the heavy stone building. During the heavy rainstorm water was forced into the storeroom, and came in contact with the unslacked lime. Naturally intense heat was engendered, which in turn set fire to the wooden barrels and woodwork, and for a time it looked as if a serious conflagration might result. An alarm was promptly sounded in and the department arrived on the scene shortly before six o'clock. The smoke was belching from the win-

ment, with direct access thereto, and freight elevator service.

The main entrance is wainscoted with Tennessee marble and paved with ceramic tile, and has a repository for bicycles adjoining. The broad main staircase is ornate, the material being duplex copper plated cast iron with slate treads. The second story is devoted to well lighted and ventilated offices, singly and in suites.

The third story is given up entirely to lodge purposes, with the necessary ante-rooms, and also contains a large social hall, with beautifully groined and vaulted ceilings. The two lodge-rooms are also treated with vaulted ceilings having a fine architectural effect, and in these three large apartments special attention has been given to ventilation with a view to attaining

continuous circulation of air without draught. The ante-rooms and lavatories have special provision for ventilation, the latter having large ducts extending above the roof, with suction cows.

Both the second and third stories have a continuous roofed balcony eight feet wide along the rear, communicating with the main corridor. This will prove a pleasant feature in the social gatherings.

The lodge has long had this project in contemplation, and the imperative necessity for adequate accommodation is apparent in the rapidly growing activity of the lodge. The designing and supervision of this building is in the hands of O. G. Traphagen, architect, and it will be a distinct addition to the architectural beauties of Honolulu.

was a succession of heavy gales and big seas. Captain Murray is well known in this port and was formerly captain of the British bark Antiope.

Jared G. Smith is sending out a large quantity of cork oak acorns for planting, and they will be sent to anyone on the Islands upon the proper application at the Agricultural Experiment Station in the capital building. Mr. Smith has received a large quantity of acorns from France, in fact, almost enough to supply the entire Territory.

He said yesterday that the cork oak should go well in this climate, particularly on Maui, or in any of the rainy districts. The oak is grown largely in France, Southern Italy and Algeria, for commercial purposes, but Mr. Smith believes the tree would thrive well here and is therefore sending the acorns to all parts of the Island. While it will be a good many years before the cork will be of any value commercially, the trees are splendidly adapted for decorative purposes.

HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and closing time at night on January 23, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., U. S. A., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handed a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be none the worse for it. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Pacific Cable.

BRISBANE, March 14.—The cable steamer Anala has left for Norfolk Island. She will lay the first section of the cable to connect Australia with Canada.

High winds of the last few days have delayed the work of dredging at Pearl Harbor bar. The ground swell became so heavy on Friday last that work had to be suspended until yesterday afternoon, when it was resumed.

A night shift has now been put to work on the dredger so that with good weather the machine may be run for the consecutive twenty-four hours. It is expected that the output will be made 1,000 yards during that period.

Mr. Haas, of the contractors, who is superintending the work, said yesterday that the dredger had been timed to put out 150 cubic yards in 150 minutes, delivered in 119 loads, showing an average of one and one quarter cubic yards to the bucket load. Mr. Haas hopes to increase this by the addition of teeth to the buckets, the teeth now being on the way from the makers.

A second and larger bucket is being built as it has been found that the dredger has a reserve of power which warrants the increase of the load. It is thought an average of 1,500 yards will be reached when the weather permits continuous work.

It has been found that a three or four feet swell does not interfere with operations, and it is believed that the customary trade winds will not make more than this swell.

The British ship Kinross, of 1,000 tons, arrived at Honolulu, thirty-one days from Lady-smith. Captain Murray tried to get into the harbor to enter his vessel at the custom house but the weather was so rough that he was unable to do so. After attempting to enter the harbor at Kahului several times, Captain Murray gave it up as a bad job, and came to Honolulu, where he will enter his cargo of coal, and then proceed to Kihui to discharge. The main reason for the vessel's unloading for call here was that some of her back stays carried away and Captain Murray feared that the necessary repairs could be made more expeditiously in Honolulu.

The Kinross' voyage from Lady-smith

IS EXEMPT FROM TAX

Oahu Railway Co. Need Not Pay.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Oahu Railway and Land Company is exempted from the payment of a tax by virtue of the franchise granted by the government, under a provision of a national law passed last year by the Supreme Court.

The question was raised by Justices Ives and Brewster, and by Justice Perry, but two members of the court sitting in the hearing.

The suit was before the Supreme Court in an agreed submission of facts with the Tax Assessor, J. W. Pratt. The following is the syllabus.

A tax on the gross income derived from property exempt from taxation by contract, authorized by statute, is also exempt.

An annual subsidy granted by the legislature is not a necessary part of the reasonable construction, operation and maintenance of a railroad after the road is completed and being operated at a profit, nor is such subsidy exempt from taxation under a contract exempting all the property of the railroad from taxation to the reasonable construction, operation and maintenance of the railroad.

In the submission four questions were presented for the decision of the Supreme Court. To the first question, "Is the plaintiff wholly exempt from taxation on its income?" a negative reply is returned, the plaintiff conceding that the exemption of income from taxation cannot extend further than the exemption of the property from which the income is derived.

As to the second question the court holds that the Oahu Railway and Land Co. is exempt from taxation on the income derived from property fairly necessary to the reasonable construction, maintenance and operation of the road, this having been one of the provisions of the company's franchise, to hold good for twenty years. The Tax Assessor contended that of the \$990,546.52 of gross income, \$207,389 was derived from property not necessary to the construction and maintenance.

To tax this gross income, the court holds, would be a violation of the terms of the contract, exempting such property from all taxes for a term of twenty years.

The court further holds that the wharves, warehouses, scales, etc., are not taxable, the income being \$13,386 for wharfrage, \$3,196 for storage and \$2,468 for use of plaintiff's scale.

The subsidy of \$42,799 the court holds is properly a subject of taxation. On this point Justice Galbraith says: "Is the subsidy granted plaintiff's company within the exemption? Whatever may have been the necessity for this annual subsidy to aid in the construction of the road at the time it was authorized, it is clear now the subsidy is not 'fairly necessary' or in any sense necessary or essential to the operation and maintenance of the road. It appears from the submission that the road is operated at a profit and that the subsidy goes only to increase the surplus earnings and the dividends declared. From these facts we conclude that the subsidy is not within the exemption. The answer we return to question 3 is, that revenue derived from the wharves, warehouses and scales is within the exemption and that the subsidy is not and is subject to the tax as claimed by the defendant."

The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association at their meeting Monday decided to hold alternate annual meetings in Honolulu and Hilo, the first meeting to be held here. No herd book will be prepared by the local organization, but secured the national association's book will be adopted. Preparation has already been begun upon the program for the first annual meeting.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.
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Manager.

TUESDAY MARCH 25

If Mr. Powderly returns to labor leadership his influence will soon be felt upon the general politics of the country. No more resourceful labor leader ever figured in the public life of the United States than was Terence V. Powderly in his prime.

There is a significant moral lesson in the rule adopted by the professional race track gamblers of New York, for the government of their new club house, that there shall be no gambling of any kind or degree on the club premises.

The downpour yesterday was tropical in its volume and intensity, but it did its part in fruitifying crops and adding to the reserve artesian supply. Oahu is getting in good shape to begin the summer with all the water it needs to carry the city and the plantations through the dry months.

General Wood has expressed his disapproval of the bill granting a tariff reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban products imported into the United States. He declares that the economic situation in the island demands more liberal tariff concessions if they are to be of any avail, or that which all Cubans hope for, complete commercial reciprocity.

The young King of Spain is an invalid and on that account he may be held in leading strings by a council of regency for a long time to come. It is a pity, from a governmental point of view in Spain and some other countries, that the sovereign office is hereditary. That system is not much better than choice by lottery. If kings were elective on a life tenure, the sovereign places would go to the most worthy and Spain today would probably be under the rule of Sagasta.

It would be a good thing for justice if all grand juries could be held subject to the laws for malicious prosecution and if the choice of all grand juries could be governed by all grand juries are now made up of such bodies as should be an enemy before the courts on the slightest pretext and the courts may stuff juries with their friends so as to evade proper inquiries and to promote improper indictments. The whole system may be made and often is made a device of judicial tyranny and persecution.

St. Gauden's fine statue of General Sherman may be set up near Grant's tomb. That is a most appropriate place for it and in time the statues of Sheridan and of other generals who aided Grant ought to be placed in the same relation. Some day American art will produce a heroic assembly of statues, representing Grant and his generals mounted and standing on the crest of a hill, as if looking over a battlefield, and a group like that, if contrived with high art, would be among the most impressive memorials of the civil war.

THE BASIS OF ATTACK.

It will be seen that none of the charges by which the "outs" seek to remove Governor Dole affect his honesty or that of his administration or allege anything against the economy or efficiency of the Territorial public service.

The whole trend of criticism is Mr. Dole's unwillingness either to "do politics" himself in the machine fashion or to step aside so as to give the trading politicians a chance to move things.

Under it all, down at the substratum of motives, we have the hard times. Sugar is low, business is depressed, the banks hold their purse-strings tightly. Many people think that if offices can be multiplied, great public improvements begun and by lot. And many think that a sort of public soup kitchen where every politician and every beeler of politicians may go and help himself, Hawaii will prosper as never before. Hence the howl for "a change," the wolfish clamor for a chance to pull down a fat steer.

But President Roosevelt, as an active reformer in New York City, has come with such a situation before and will know how to do it again.

TROUBLES OF EXCLUSIONISTS.

The exclusion bill, as strengthened by Mr. Kahn of California, is faring badly. At last accounts it was not likely to pass and the anti-Chinese party in Congress was at the point of concentrating upon a plan to extend the life of the old law by ten years. It appears that the pressure of Eastern and Southern interests, to say nothing of those represented by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, has become so great, that even the Gentry act is in danger and a rally to save that is about the best that can be expected.

But can extension be legally made, at least for more than two years, when our present treaty with China terminates? John W. Foster, one of our greatest authorities on constitutional law, says that we have no right to pass an act beyond the life of the treaty. It affects, if that is true, the expiration of Congress may find, if they passed with their substitute legislation, that they are merely paying the way to the destruction of the Chinese exclusion law at the hands of the Supreme Court.

In the meantime Senator Quay has offered a bomb in the Kahn camp by offering an amendment that no Chinese or Chinese shall be excluded from the United States. This has aroused the church interests, both Catholic and Protestant, and their weight is added to that of the farmers and the Western and Southern commercial men. Should any exclusion law be passed, it would be rendered nugatory by a wholesale conversion of Chinese immigrants. Not a parish would break at the American door. Every son of China would come with a certificate of baptism.

So what is to be done? Why know?

GEAR'S FUTILE DEFENCE.

The Bulletin labors through two columns or so of "explanation" of the cause which led Gear and Humphreys to open the jails to inmates and shut them to persons whose offences should have sent them there. Sample explanations follow.

MAYHEM—March 5—Wm. McCarthy—indicted by grand jury for mayhem; found guilty by a jury; discharged by the court on motion of Davis, on ground that mayhem is not a crime in Hawaii. Humphreys in former case had taken opposite view.

The Bulletin says: "This is the famous case in which the Advertiser played a prominent part by publishing a cartoon, while the case was on trial."

This is not the same case at all. The Advertiser's cartoon came out after the mayhem case had been dismissed and a case of assault had been substituted. If the Bulletin does not know or cannot tell the truth about the origin of the recent contempt case, how can it be trusted to give the truth about cases that were decided months ago?

MANSLAUGHTER—Sept. 13—Nakamura—manslaughter in the first degree; grand jury indictment. Evidence of a two year old boy who witnessed the crime ruled out, and the court thereupon instructed the jury to return a verdict for acquittal.

The Bulletin says: "Does the Advertiser state why the evidence of this ten year old boy was ruled out? No. It does not even suggest the fact that this boy when questioned on the stand proved to the judge and to the prosecution that that matter that he did not understand the sanctity of an oath, its intent in connection with the evidence he was about to give. The Advertiser therefore holds Judge Gear accountable for ruling out a witness whose testimony could not be given under oath. The half truth of the Advertiser speaks for itself."

The court seized the opportunity to rule out the evidence of a bright ten year old boy, an eye-witness of the alleged crime, who said he believed in God and knew that he would be punished if he told a lie. THIS LET A PROBABLE MAN-SLAYER GO. Not long afterwards the same court permitted an adult Chinese who said he was a follower of Confucius and knew nothing of the Christian oath, to testify in a libel case. That testimony SENT AN EDITOR TO JAIL.

The Advertiser has notably omitted the points of law on which the prisoners have been released and has in the same criminal spirit failed to note instances in which the prosecution moved for a nolle prosequi.

Nolle prosequi was entered because previous decisions of the court, in similar cases, made no other course possible.

GAMBLING—Nov. 8—Ah Ung—Appeal from District Court; discharged after conviction.

GAMBLING—Nov. 8—Ah Choy—Appeal from District Court; discharged after conviction.

GAMBLING—Nov. 8—Ah Tim—Appeal from District Court; discharged after conviction by jury.

The three men above named were re-arrested, and later found guilty by a jury.

To which the Bulletin adds: "This was one case against three defendants. Not one of these men was discharged after conviction."

The falsity of the Bulletin's statements is easy to show. It says that not one of these men was discharged after conviction; yet in its own issue of Nov. 9th, in reporting the cases it says:

The jury in the case of the Territory vs. Ah Ung, Ah Choy and Ah Tim, charged with gambling RETURNED A VERDICT OF GUILTY yesterday evening after being out over two hours.

F. M. Brooks, attorney for the defendant, moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground that the defendant had not been arraigned on the charge against him in this court and that no plea was entered before going to trial. The above extract achieves two ends; one is to show the total lack of veracity of the Bulletin in dealing with the story of these cases and in trying to clear Judge Gear; the other is to show that Gear, in permitting the cases to go to trial without a plea, acted as far as he could in the interest of the criminals.

These examples of the weakness of the Gear defence will suffice. The second Judge stands branded as the friend of criminals; as one whose hopes for the "success of crime" have been realized as far as possible by his course on the bench.

THE TUATUA REMEDY.

We are sorry that Dr. Sloggett, in answer to the inquiry of the German consul as to the value of the tuatua remedy for leprosy, should have reported against it at this time. No one in Hawaii is supposed to know anything of what tuatua will actually do, unless it be the lady who has reported such success with it in Tahiti. Dr. Camp, who has interested himself in the cases there, and at last advices was hopeful of good results. According to Dr. Sloggett's statement in the Star the tests at Molokai have scarcely begun. He says: "We have not enough of the plant to make experiments with at present, but soon shall have. Dr. Oliver of the leper settlement has been given some, and is growing the plant at Kaulapapa. As soon as there is enough he will experiment and we shall get definite reports." And yet in the same issue, the President of the Board of Health adds, for the benefit of the German consul and the public, that "this talk of tuatua is all nonsense."

Could Dr. Sloggett have reached this conclusion in a scientific way? What are his authorities? What experiments has he witnessed? What data has he with which to confound the United States government which sent the tuatua plant here with the recommendation that it be tried as a specific for the retching plague? Upon what grounds does he dispute the observations of an intelligent woman in Tahiti, familiar with all forms of leprosy, and interested in a test of tuatua which she avers, is turning out successfully? What we fear is that Dr. Sloggett is basing his views wholly upon that innate conservatism of the medical guild which led the doctors of the time to challenge Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood and Jenner's theory of vaccination. If so, we are sorry to test in the name of the victims of leprosy in Hawaii and for the well-being of the Territory. Such conservatism as we have described is that of the horse which would rather stay in his burning stable than break for the open door.

One thing the public asks and expects of the Board of Health and its President, is the widest hospitality to every method of cure of contagious disease which carries with it any promise of success, however slight, or which has reputable testimony behind it. By that method diagnosis of infinite value have been made. Medical science

has not yet reached the end of the passage. All of nature's medicaments have not yet been collected and labeled. There are secrets of vast moment to the human race still locked in the laboratory of the earth. It is the business of the physician and the chemist to search for them with patience and hope; not to settle back with the complacent thought that there is nothing left to learn. There is a part of the lay public, and a very considerable part, which believes that a physician would rather let a patient die than to seek a remedy in the medicines of some other school than his own, or to look for one among the vulgar herbs and simples of the field. Possibly this view is unjust. But men will not think so while physicians stand off, at the approach of any new remedy, and condemn it before it is tested.

"Every bone has its antidote." If this is true, somewhere in nature's pharmacopoeia is a specific for leprosy. Where is the physician in Hawaii who can stand up and say, with his hand on his heart, that tuatua may not be the cure which the world has waited for so long?

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The fire claims commission is still busy with the claims of the insurance companies. A. G. M. Robertson is representing the claimants.

At a meeting of the trustees of Oahu College, held on Saturday, S. E. Dimond, H. H. Babbitt were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors. Soldiers driving a dray lost a barrel of sauerkraut overboard yesterday in front of the Metropolitan Meat Market, and left about a third of the contents.

The Honolulu Commandery, Knights Templar, will attend Easter services at Central Union Church next Sunday in a body, a special program being arranged for them at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Abadie was quite badly hurt yesterday morning by being run over by a Japanese hack near the corner of Alakea and Beretania streets. She was removed to her home on Beretania and Puncuhowl streets.

S. Sako, one of the secretaries of the Japanese consulate here, will be acting consul at Vancouver, B. C., during the absence of Consul Shimizu. He is the oldest member of the Japanese consular force in Hawaii.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart left yesterday in the Mauna Loa to appear before the Territory in the criminal cases before Judge Edging. Chester Doyle and David Kaapa also went on the same steamer to attend court.

J. F. Hackfeld, the German consul, has asked for a report from the Board of Health upon the tuatua plant, and its possibilities as a cure for leprosy. Many inquiries are being received since the announcement of a successful cure in Tahiti.

The remains of William Crewes, whose death occurred Sunday, were buried yesterday in Makiki cemetery. Mr. Crewes was 51 years of age, a native of Penzance, Cornwall. There was a large turnout of friends and many floral offerings.

A conference of delegates and members of the Mormon church in Hawaii will be held in Honolulu next Saturday. The convention will be held in the Puncuhowl church, and is to last three days. On April 6th, a second meeting will be held at which reports of delegates will be presented.

Meteorologist Lyons reports that the rainfall for yesterday was .30 inches. At the home of W. R. Castle the gauge showed 1.12 inches, and at Hall's residence on Nuuanu street 1.31 inches. Prof. Lyons says that the heaviest rains were probably on Puncuhowl, causing the flood in town.

Prof. R. C. L. Perkins has been appointed by Commissioner Wray Taylor to act as entomologist during the absence of Professor Koebele. The principal need of such an official all the time is to prevent the introduction into Hawaii of any plant or insect pests. Prof. Koebele will leave for Mexico to-day on the Sierra if he can secure passage.

G. Kunst, the Samoan capitalist, who has had as his guest at his southern home the artist Theodore Wores, returned in the Sierra last evening. Mr. Kunst was very ill when he left Samoa, but the voyage seemed to furnish a needed tonic, and when he arrived last evening he was in his usual health. Mr. Wores had a most successful trip and has a great number of sketches and some finished paintings as a result of his journey. Mr. Kunst will stop here about three months, after which time he will proceed to Germany for a visit.

(From Thursday's daily.)

W. A. Kinney is back from Kauai.

A night shift has been put to work on the dredger at Pearl Harbor.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Kate Vida and George Leslie.

A petition is being prepared to have Beretania street extended toward Wai-alea.

Geo. Folger, of Stockton, California, arrived in the Ventura to make a short visit.

H. C. Peters, the attorney, returned last evening from a brief trip to California.

Ensign A. N. Mitchell has been ordered to duty on the Albatross at Honolulu.

Sidney W. L. Cavin, who was in Honolulu from San Francisco last week ago is to wed Miss Lottie Sharpe.

A draughtsman from the Survey Department will accompany Lieut. Rodman on the cruise of the Itoukous.

Supt. Atkinson and School Agent Rose Davidson made an inspection of the Waikeiki and Moiliili schools yesterday.

John W. L. Stanley returned last evening in the Ventura after a long absence abroad, spent mostly in Ireland and England.

Admiral Bradford, by the use of proper appliances, hopes to reduce the cost of handling coal at the Honolulu station from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per ton.

M. B. Waltz, the banker accompanied by Mrs. Waltz and Miss Waltz, were at the Ventura. Mr. Waltz is much improved in health.

Stanley Bates who has formerly in the hotel business here, has been married to Miss Zora Lewis of Los Angeles. They will visit Honolulu and then go around the world.

Surveys are to be made for a railroad at Pahala Plantation immediately, the surveys being now on the scene. It has not been decided as yet by Brewer & Co. whether the road is to be built.

Preliminary surveys for a railway on Pahala Plantation are to be made for Brewer & Co. by Ray Maynard and Howard Adams, who went up on the Mauna Loa.

People were complaining yesterday of the manner in which the Bishop and dredging contractors have allowed the water to fill the roadway leading to the quarantine wharf.

Prof. Koebele, the government entomologist, departed yesterday on the Sierra with Mrs. Koebele. He will go to Mexico to hunt for a lantern fly, while she goes to visit relatives in Germany.

Mrs. Macfarlane, while in his way to town yesterday morning, wrenched his ankle badly. He was driving being towed by two sleds, which ran away, throwing Mr. Macfarlane out of the buggy with the above result.

B. R. Dimond and wife of San Francisco arrived in the Ventura and registered at the Hawaiian. Mr. Dimond is a member of the firm of Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco and Honolulu, and a relative of W. W. Dimond of this city.

Mrs. H. M. L. Walker of Philadelphia arrived in the Ventura for a visit of several weeks in the city, and is at the Moana Hotel. Mrs. Walker was last here two years ago with her daughter, who died a year ago in Italy. The latter was the fiancée of Judge Geo. D. Gear.

The arguments of Attorney Dole and of Brooks and Davis in the case of Oskali Franko went forward yesterday in the Sierra. No oral arguments will be presented to the Supreme Court and there will be no appearance on April 14 at Washington, except it be for the Territory by Attorney General Knox.

The planters who have been attending the meeting here returned to their homes on the other islands on yesterday's steamers. A uniform wage scale was adopted, and it has been also decided that the plantations should pay the personal tax of those Porto Ricans who had remained at the places where they were assigned upon their arrival here.

A. Wenner, manager of the Waikeiki Beach Hotel, asks the Advertiser to correct the statement, made by this paper on the authority of one of the lawyers of the case, that the furniture seized at his hotel was taken away. Inquiry of police shows that, though the furniture was attached, an arrangement was made with Mr. Wenner to leave it on the premises. The hotel is open for business as usual.

Mrs. Sebree, wife of Captain Sebree, W. S. N., who met with an accident to her knee aboard the Ventura the second day out from San Francisco, was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital last evening and is now under the care of Drs. Herbert and Humphreys. She will probably be taken to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham at Punahele, both of whom are old friends of the unfortunate lady.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Waltz, who returned home in the Ventura, are for the present stopping with Mr. and Mrs. M. Brash on Kinua street.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming has introduced a bill in Congress providing for an appeal from the United States District Court to the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Some moss from Samoa, in which cuttings were packed, was examined yesterday by Naturalist Perkins, and found to be alive with insects. The moss was destroyed.

Chief Thurston of the Fire Department says that the fire whistles will be blown frequently for the next few days, while a test is being made of the new fire alarm system.

Local Hendry received by the Ventura the first draft under his new appointment from President Roosevelt. All accounts under the first appointment have been settled up.

Judge Estee has been sustained by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Kanaka Kaouha vs. Robert Lewers Co. Judgment was given in the District Court for \$168.15 for the death of plaintiff's husband, by the fall of a heavy piece of freight. An appeal was taken on the ground that an admiralty court had no jurisdiction in the absence of an express statute conferring such jurisdiction. This contention was not sustained in the higher court.

Delegate Wilcox has written to a friend here that the summons sent by the President to Governor Dole means that there will be no change in the office. The Delegate says that the Senate Central Committee will be adopted, and there will be little chance for the passage of the Hawaiian leper bill. There is a possibility of Arizona being given the leper distinction, and the Delegate hopes to get the government to defray the expenses of the Hawaiian settlement as well. Mr. Wilcox hopes to be able to attend the sessions of Congress immediately, his health permitting.

Prince Henry at Home.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Striking indeed is the way in which the gossip of Prince Henry's trip has been allowed to drop on this side of the water, says a dispatch to the Herald from Berlin. While the papers give much space to all kinds of dull subjects the Prince's arrival is little more than casually noted.

Many of the papers have nothing to say at all. The cartoonist is hard at work, and almost each day some new caricature comes out minimizing the value of Prince Henry's visit or making fun of it.

High Priced Paintings.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Sixty-nine paintings in oil representing the S. P. Avery Jr. collection have been sold at auction. The total proceeds were \$62,075, and the prices ranged all the way from \$70 to \$560.

The maximum price was paid by A. H. Lewis for a work by A. Schreyer, entitled "A Heavy Load."

The next best price of \$400 was paid by E. A. Wheeler for a portrait entitled "Mrs. Owen, of Rye, Sussex," painted by Thomas Gainsborough of London. It is a canvas 25 by 30, and was originally in the Laurie collection.

Seed Oats for Europe.

SHERMAN, Texas, March 21.—Mr. W. P. Harrison, president of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, sold to a firm in New York for export to Germany 250 bushels of Texas red rust proof seed oats Mr. Harrison sold in 25 years experience in the grain business this is the first sale I have ever made where the oats were consigned to Europe for seed purposes.

Bryan has written a letter attacking the character of Cleveland's administration.

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ASITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

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LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers of all kinds of lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Personal Effects, etc.; also Sugar plantations, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Mr. C. R. Wingfield, of Fair Play, Mo. U. S. A., who suffered from chronic dysentery for thirty-five years, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did him more good than any other medicine he had ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for H. I.

At noon on March 15th, Cecil Rhodes' condition was critical.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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OBJECT TO THE WATERS

Beretania Street People Make Appeal.

Residents of the block bounded by Beretania, Alapai, Punchbowl and King streets are up in arms, and have called upon the Board of Health to protect them from the waters of the streets which are still lying undrained on their premises. The people are a unit in their demand for relief and as there are from three to five acres still covered wholly or partly by water, there seems to be some grounds for their claims for help.

There is an area lying at the rear of the residence of the Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, extending down nearly to Punchbowl street and invading the rear of the Pacific Theological Institute, and bounded by the Rapid Transit tracks, which is still filled with water that stands from feet to inches deep. The area covers the yard enclosures of many of the smaller Portuguese residences opposite the Schmidt estate, and there is still visible an amount of water which makes it impossible for one to pass through the district without having recourse to special board walks which the residents have called into requisition.

On the other side of the tracks there is a little better condition, but there is still some moisture in the rear of the Castle Home, the Kawahalo seminary and the residence of John Walker. All these places were overflowed during the rainstorm and all the people are signers of the petition. The conditions are peculiar, and though easy of remedy from the one end, the water disturbances are incapable of correction without the construction of a storm sewer which will carry the water which legitimately belongs to the Punchbowl street district. The trouble at the Alapai street end of the block comes primarily from the fact that when the Rapid Transit tracks were constructed, there was provided no opening for the release of the rain flood waters which come down Alapai street, continuously down that thoroughfare. Where the tracks start to enter the newly opened extension of Hotel street, instead of there being provided a drain which would carry the water from the street on down towards King street, there was dug a ditch which allows all the accumulation of floods to pour into the low ground which is comprised in the area mentioned.

The waters which gather on Punchbowl street are stopped at Beretania by the fact that the block between Beretania and Hotel is higher than the first named street, and the result is the formation of a lake in the main thoroughfare which is fed by all the tributary streets and lots. The storm sewer, now there, is too small to carry off a quarter of the water which fell during the twenty minutes on Tuesday. The result, on that day, was that when the street had become filled, the water flowed down into the lots on the makai side of the street. In many of the residences along the alley way half way between Punchbowl and Alapai, the water rose to the second step of the entrances. At the feed store the water was kept out of the warehouse only by the men making embankments which acted as dams. In some of the smaller places the water rose into stores and the yards are still wet.

The force of the flood caused the water to rise in the residence lots on King street until at Mr. Walker's it was necessary to use a boat to move about the yard and to get to the house from the street. The same condition was existent at the Castle Home and the flood water stood for a long time. The petition to the Board of Health is as follows:

We, the undersigned residents of the district bounded by Beretania, Punchbowl, King and Alapai streets, especially those whose yards abut on the new extension of Young and Hotel streets with the Rapid Transit Railroad, make complaint that for years we have suffered at the coming of the annual winter floods because of the great amount of wash collected in our back yards. The arrangement of the street flood escapes is so inadequate and faulty that our yards are made the receptacle of a large part of the water that rushes during a rainstorm from the slopes of Punchbowl down into Alapai and Punchbowl streets.

Our premises are dumping places for the foul water, malarial mud, and offal of quite a section of the city. Our homes are on low land, and we have a right to expect most careful attention to drainage. Added to our natural disadvantages, the storm water of a large section of the city is unfairly deflected into our block (e. g. corner Alapai and Hotel street extension), and there left to the slow process of evaporation and absorption. A sharp downpour of moderate duration floods our back yards with raging torrents, and, for days after they are a stagnant morass, a serious menace to the health of hundreds of people, and a cause of destruction of much valuable property.

This condition of things is intolerable, and has grown worse since the building of the Rapid Transit Railroad.

We would accordingly respectfully petition the Board of Health to investigate so serious a menace to the public health and see that proper and immediate steps are taken to avert the evil.

ret Bender is enjoying her stay in Honolulu immensely, and that she is in demand wherever there is any pleasant function or event of interest. "She is in close touch with the very brightest and merriest of the merry set, and she writes that the days fly by—all too swift, all too fleet. The sunrise so soft, the sunset so sweet."

Addison Mizner, the fat painter whose marvelous legs arrayed in knickerbockers have been the wonder of Honolulu for the past two years, is back again in San Francisco. I expect to be able to print in the Advertiser an interview with him, giving his impressions of life in Hawaii. As he was a conspicuous member of the smart set, society will doubtless be interested to read his comments.

C. Hedemann of Honolulu is here with Mrs. Hedemann, and they are the recipients of social attention. Mrs. Clara Willis of Honolulu is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kendall, at their home in San Jose.

Dr. Elvira Clement, formerly of San Jose, will be married immediately after Lent to Mr. Victor Boeck, who is connected with the Japanese consulate in Honolulu. The wedding will also take place in Honolulu, and the pair will go to Japan on their honeymoon tour.

C. L. Havens of Oakland has come to Hawaii for a short trip. Mrs. Havens and Miss Carolyn Havens are occupying their country place in Sonoma county during Mr. Havens' absence.

General R. H. Warfield, proprietor of the California Hotel, is enthusiastic over his trip to Hawaii. He neglects no opportunity to boom the islands as an attraction for travelers and will doubtless direct many toward the Paradise of the Pacific.

Dentist Grossman, the Ward McAllister of Honolulu's balls, does not return on the Ventura. He is too busy having a good time, but expects to reach Hawaii on the Alameda, which leaves here on March 23. Grossman is at the Occidental Hotel.

George Rodick is also at the Occidental and expects to go back on the Alameda.

Mrs. Thomas Krouse and Mrs. Geo. Beckley are living at the California Hotel, where they have been for several months past. Mrs. Krouse looks well despite her late great sorrow.

Secretary Gurrey of the Underwriters of Honolulu will sit homeward on the Alameda. This is his first visit here since his going to Honolulu three years ago. He spends a good deal of his time at the Press Club.

Billy Hoogs, H. E. Waity and some other kamaainas are booked on the Ventura, which carries this letter.

Mr. Ernestine Coughran, late of the dead dog, who passed through here on her way East several months ago, is planning on the Inter-Mountain, a daily newspaper of Butte, Montana. She is doing special features. She does not intend to return to Honolulu.

Word comes that Ralph O. Yardley, the distinguished caricaturist of the Advertiser's art staff, is to arrive here in a few weeks, on his way to New York, where he intends to pursue his art studies. Yardley's fame reached here long ago. His father is a well known merchant of Stockton, California, and his friends of that city are planning a reception to be given him when he comes there. It is understood he will deliver a series of lectures on Hawaiian art and characters.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

A DAY OF SENSATION IN COURT

(Continued from Page 1.)

that he had a clear impression that the checks had been handed to him (Chapin) and he ought to testify to that effect.

Judge Humphreys stated that the charge was a grave one, and should be properly presented by affidavit. No man however rich or powerful could trifle with the process of the court, said Judge Humphreys, and if the facts were as stated he would be severely dealt with. W. R. Castle, one of the attorneys, is to file an affidavit tomorrow, setting out the facts alleged.

Mr. Chapin was then examined. He said he had been given Mrs. Higgins' power of attorney, because of the intended departure of White. He knew nothing of the transaction except what White had told him, and said that he signed the papers because White told him the arrangements were satisfactory. He did not write because Mr. White was going to Charleston to see Mrs. Higgins. He said he did not receive the \$60,000 checks, and was not positive that White had, but presumed he had, as he was told that everything was all right.

Judge Humphreys here called attention to a defect in the bill, a failure to name A. B. Wood as a trustee-defendant of the Queen's hospital, and the absence of an allegation that the Queen's hospital had knowledge of the fraud. The relation of Wood to the hospital and to Waterhouse and of White to Mrs. Higgins, and of Shingle to Waterhouse and the Waikiki Land Association, all showed fraud. "Under these circumstances," said the court, "without an amendment I shall be compelled to dismiss the complaint, but I believe the interests of justice demand the allowance of an amendment." Mr. McClanahan thereupon offered the amendment, setting out the facts as suggested by the court, but this was objected to by Mr. Robertson.

Judge Humphreys postponed final action upon the question until Saturday morning, but intimated that he would allow the plaintiff to amend. Mr. McClanahan in closing his case, offered for the plaintiff to return any title or benefits possessed by her in the shape of leasehold. Mr. Robertson stated that he intended to move for a dismissal of the bill, and will argue against any amendment to the complaint tomorrow morning.

Executive Council.

The first executive council meeting with Secretary Cooper as Acting Governor was held yesterday. There was very little business before the meeting, the time being taken up largely with a discussion of storm damages and road and bridge building.

C. H. Brown, the well known plumber, was granted a retail liquor license at King street, between Union and South streets. T. Wada was granted a beer and ale license at Anahulu, Kaula.

Lieutenant Taylor of the 1st Infantry, is credited by Funston with having furnished the information which led to the capture of Aguinaldo.

HAWAII'S COINAGE BILL DEBATED IN THE SENATE

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—

The first important bill for Hawaii to pass either branch of Congress this session is that relating to silver coinage.

It was called up in the Senate by Mr. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, March 12, and passed with slight modifications. Some weeks ago the bill was favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Apparently there is little doubt that the bill, which is the one drawn by Mr. William Haywood, will become law before Congress adjourns.

This bill was introduced in the House by Representative Hill of Conn., and in the Senate by Mr. Foraker. I have already sent the modifications made by the House committee. The Senate committee made only one change in the bill, as introduced by Mr. Foraker, and that was in section 7 where, as introduced, it was provided that after January 1, 1904, no more of the Hawaiian silver shall be redeemed by the Government and it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money. The committee extended this limit to January 1, 1905. The report on the bill was very brief, making only a few printed lines.

By unanimous consent the Senate agreed to consider the measure, and forthwith passed the amendment. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, inquired what was the object of making it a crime to circulate the Hawaiian coins after a certain date, and Mr. Foraker responded that it was for the purpose of getting all these coins redeemed. "There are very few of them in circulation," added Senator Foraker. "Most of those issued have already been taken up." The Senator added that the aggregate of silver in circulation in Hawaii was only about \$500,000.

There were other inquiries about the denominations of the coins and the history of their coinage. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, being one of the questioners. Senator Teller made some objection to the provision for payment of the coins as fast as taken up "in standard silver coins of the United States." He held that the word "standard" was superfluous, and accordingly it was omitted by vote of the Senate.

In answer to Senator Allison Senator Foraker said that these Hawaiian coins were of the same standard of fineness as our coins in the United States. But the Iowa senator said, he thought, in the provision about seigniorage, and for over a half hour he pressed his views home till he secured an amendment striking out section 6, which reads: "That no seigniorage, or mint dues, or charges, shall be made or retained for the redemption of the silver coins of the government of Hawaii at any time of the United States under the provisions of this act."

The wrangling was amusing at times, as Senator Allison insisted that the Hawaiian government would be the beneficiary of this seigniorage and Senator Foraker insisted that the United States would be the beneficiary.

Senator Platt of Conn. first explained how the difference would come in and Mr. Allison supplemented his statement by saying that the subsidiary coins are worth ten per cent less than the standard coins or dollars.

Senator Foraker explained that all the Hawaiian coins were to be coined less to interfere, although they made repeated efforts to induce the fighters to desist.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

SUBSIDY BILL PASSES SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 17.—After

prolonged debate the Senate today passed the ship subsidy bill, the final vote on the measure being 42 to 31. Senators Allison and Dooliver of Iowa, Spooner and Quarles of Wisconsin and Proctor and Dillingham of Vermont, Republicans, voted against the final passage of the bill, and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina voted for it.

Some amendments to the bill were adopted, but they were all agreeable to those in charge of the measure, the friends of the bill voting down all other amendments. With the exception of amendments offered by Allison and accepted by Frye, limiting the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1920, and providing that the amount of the expenditures under the mail subsidy paragraph should not at any time exceed \$5,000,000 annually, none of the amendments agreed to materially affected the bill as it was reported from the Commerce Committee.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN STUDENTS

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—About 200 students of the Omaha Medical and Dental College engaged in a pitched battle in one of the lecture rooms of the college. The fight lasted for three hours without a moment's intermission and ceased only when the combatants were completely exhausted.

For years there has been a feud between the medical students and the dental students. While the freshmen of both classes were left to themselves in a lecture room awaiting the arrival of an instructor they began calling names, and blows quickly followed. In a few minutes students in other classes began to join in the fray, and the fight quickly spread over the whole building.

Students even left the patients in the infirmary to participate. Furniture was broken up to provide clubs and table legs and chairbacks were hurled across the room regardless of consequences. When the smoke of battle cleared away there was hardly a whole desk or piece of furniture in the room. Many heads were broken and Frank Miller, a medical student, had to have several stitches taken on the top of his head, where he had been struck by the top of a desk. The floor was spattered with blood.

Members of the faculty were powerless to interfere, although they made repeated efforts to induce the fighters to desist.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Two missionaries have arrived here as passengers on the liner Teutonic. One is on his way to China to brave again the perils of mission work after having been rescued from the Boxers. The other is a young clergyman who sought mission work in Africa but turned back at Liverpool when he heard there was danger of catching fever in Africa.

This is the Rev. Dr. Schoonmaker, of Plainfield, N. J. The Presbyterian Board of Missions had delegated him to Africa. On his return he said: "My father died two years ago and left my mother in my care. I am the eldest son, and she had begged me to give up my aspirations for a missionary career. Being doubtful as to what I ought to do, immediately upon arrival in England, I sought advice from the Rev. John Watson (Ian MacLaren). He unhesitatingly told me to go back to my mother. Another thing which influenced me was a meeting I had in Liverpool with a young physician who had just returned from Africa, wasted to a skeleton by African fever."

into subsidiary pieces, or less than dollars, as the Hawaiians did not care for any more silver dollars, having a great many of the silver dollars of the United States in circulation out there. They did need more subsidiary coins.

Senators Allison and Foraker joined in their interpretation of the benefit that would arise from seigniorage. They dragged in the case of Porto Rico, which Mr. Foraker said was the same, and which Mr. Allison said wasn't the same. It had been made to appear that there were only a few Hawaiian silver dollars in circulation, but Senator Culbom, of Ill., finally got a copy of the report of the Hawaiian Commission, readings therefrom a statement of the amount of coinage. This showed that there were 500,000 silver dollars of the Hawaiian issue, whereupon Mr. Allison went after his amendment fiercer than ever. Mr. Foraker explained that no one knew how many of these silver dollars were now in circulation of how many of them would be brought in for redemption.

Getting down to a more concrete explanation Mr. Allison wrestled with the arithmetical problem. He wanted to demonstrate so that a man running could read that under the provisions of the bill the Territorial government would benefit ten cents on every Hawaiian silver dollar coined into subsidiary coins.

"If we take a silver dollar from a man," said Mr. Allison, "I submit whether we are not fulfilling our obligation when we coin that into new money and give him two half dollars or four quarters."

Mr. Foraker insisted that we were giving him two half dollars or four quarters, worth only ninety cents as compared with the standard silver dollar.

"That is a beautiful story half told," rejoined Mr. Allison.

"A silver dollar contains 412½ grains of silver, 900 fine," interposed Senator Teller, "and I suppose if it is melted up it will be, of course, in the same relative proportion. When you take two half dollars out you have 384 grains. The difference between that and 412½ grains is what the Senator is calling the seigniorage."

Then Mr. Teller questioned whether the United States Government ought to put this seigniorage, taken from the Hawaiians, in its own treasury, but Mr. Allison said it was only a matter of \$30,000 and he questioned sarcastically whether this money ought to be given as a present to the Hawaiian government, after the United States is recouping all the silver without expense. He appealed to the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, whether this difference of 28½ grains, made from every standard dollar, changed into subsidiary coins, ought to be given to Hawaii, and the senior Senator agreed that it ought not. Mr. Hoar thought absolute justice was being done when money was given back which would have exactly the same purchasing power as the money brought to the mints.

The talking nevertheless was drawn out longer, but eventually Mr. Allison had his way and section 6 about seigniorage went out of the bill. The Senate agreed to the amended measure and it has already been sent over to the House, where it lies on the Speaker's table, unless it is taken from there before this letter reaches Honolulu.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TWO PHASES OF MISSIONARY DUTY

NEW YORK, March 21.—Two missionaries have arrived here as passengers on the liner Teutonic. One is on his way to China to brave again the perils of mission work after having been rescued from the Boxers. The other is a young clergyman who sought mission work in Africa but turned back at Liverpool when he heard there was danger of catching fever in Africa.

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The other missionary—he who is returning to China—is the Rev. John Weig, a nephew of Bishop Anzer, of Ratisbon, Bavaria. He said that at the time of the Boxer outbreak he was conducting a mission of the Jesuit fathers in the province of Shan Tung. The Boxers destroyed the mission and he was about to be executed, when he was saved by the intercession of a mandarin.

One Millionaire the Less.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Wm. K. Vanderbilt is no longer a member of the Jekyll Island Club, the multi-millionaire's resort off Brunswick, Ga. He has sold the one share of stock he owned to J. Pierpont Morgan, who now has two shares. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Morgan were dining together recently when Mr. Vanderbilt complained of the heavy assessments of the club, growing out of recent purchase of a new boat. He said he had never been down to Jekyll Island and would like to be rid of his stock.

He offered to sell his share to Mr. Morgan for \$500, and the offer has been accepted.

AUGUST DREIER THE MAN

Home Rulers, in executive committee assembled, last evening nominated August Dreier for member of the Legislature from the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. F. Gilfillan. The nomination was made by acclamation, there being not a single vote cast for the expected candidate, F. W. Beardslee. John Emmeluth, who had secured the ante-nomination acceptance of Beardslee, stuck to his guns to the end, but when he found the tide setting against him, and also found that he never was a member of the committee, as he lives in the Fifth District, he bolted the meeting, declaring that it had been packed against his man.

It was late when the Home Rulers got together and it took more than two hours for them to finish their work. There were several matters preliminary to the final action which took time, but it was the nomination which appealed to the meeting with most force. When the question came up, Emmeluth gained the floor and at once began to read a report which was alleged to come from the minority of the body. It was discovered that only the name of Emmeluth appeared on the report, and that Kalauokalani was absent. Still the paper was received and placed on file. The report went over the reasons why Beardslee should be nominated. It set forth that he was a staunch city and county government man and that he was heart and soul with the Home Rulers in their schemes; that he was endorsed by labor men and that he would receive strong support in the Fourth from men of all parties.

But the name of August Dreier was received with acclaim and the demands to vote were so numerous that Emmeluth saw that he was doomed to defeat and with the dramatic assertion that he had been made the victim of a packed meeting, he strode from the hall.

When he had departed there was a demand for a vote from the other members of the committee, but no one appeared to want to make any talk over the nomination, so the name of Dreier was put up, every vote was cast for him, and Chairman Kauiua declared him the nominee of the party. The vote was made so hearty by reason of a letter from the candidate, written to the chairman of the committee, Prince Cupid, in which he accepted the platform of the party and promised an active campaign. While this was going on, the secretary was running over the minutes of the past meetings and finding the roster of the committee, discovered that at no time had Mr. Emmeluth been a member of it, but that the place which he had been filling was in reality that of Solomon Meheuiua.

When this fact was made known there were several remarks of a humorous nature indulged in, but nothing was said which would indicate any hard feeling over the unsuccessful fight for the place.

REPUBLICANS SEEK A MAN.

There will be a meeting of the committee this afternoon at which time probably action will be taken, and the entire Fourth District committee will meet Saturday afternoon. A plan was put on foot yesterday by a party of the young Republicans to hold a meeting and name a young man, who would be presented to the district committee for endorsement.

Unless this plan takes form this morning it seems likely that Col. J. H. Fisher or A. V. Gear will be chosen to make the race. There is, however, a faction in the committee which still adheres to the cause of Beardslee. If the Home Rulers would not nominate a Republican they insist it would be good politics to name a Home Ruler as the man who was left holding the bag, declared himself in accepting the platform of the Home Rulers.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 23d day of February, 1901, made by William Henry and Kaipo (w.), his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Charles Notley Sr., and of record in Liber 221, on pages 39 to 41, the said Charles Notley Sr. intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Will E. Fisher, on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain piece or parcel of land situated on a lane running off the northeast side of Vineyard street, at Kaula, in said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

E homaka ana ma ke kahi Hik o kua he 149 5-12 Kap. mai ke kahi Hema ma o ko Kamakau aina a e holo ana Hema 57 30 Kom 105 Kap ma ko Kaulaawalu

Ak 57 Kom 85 Kap ma Kamakela Ak 50 39 Hik 135 Kap ma Kamakela H-m 37 Hik 91 Kap a hik i kahi i homakali He 24-100 Eka.

Being a portion of apana 1 of Royal Patent 240, Land Commission Award 794, to Nalho, and the same premises that were conveyed to said mortgagee by the members of the board of trustees of the Protestant Church of Kaula, made by deed dated April 27, 1892, of record in Liber 155, folios 58-59.

Terms—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu February 13, 1902.

CHARLES NOTLEY SR. For further particulars inquire of Cecil Brown.

POSTPONEMENT.

I am requested by the mortgagee to state that the sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesrooms 2372 HF

WILL E. FISHER, Auctioneer.

Weak Children A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic."

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness, Regard by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

BY AUTHORITY.

DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the taxes assessed against the property of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., in the District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1901, amounting to \$2,294.21, have not been paid.

NATHAN C. WILLFONG,

Assessor 3rd Taxation Division

Honolulu, March 23, 1902. 2372

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President

W. M. Pomroy, Vice President

A. W. Pearson, Treasurer

C. S. Crane, Secretary

E. I. Dekum, Auditor.

A POTATO VENTURE

Sedgwick Is Home From Trip to Maui.

A potato experiment on the largest scale ever attempted in the Territory was inaugurated last week by Prof. T. F. Sedgwick, of the United States Experiment Station, at Kula, Island of Maui. Mr. Sedgwick returned Sunday from Maui, well satisfied with the initial results of his experiment. In years gone by Maui was the great potato-producing island of the group, and exported large quantities of the tuber to California. Though there is still a considerable amount of potatoes produced there, cultivation is on a far smaller scale than before. Hawaiians were formerly the largest potato farmers, but according to Prof. Sedgwick, the industry is now given over chiefly to Japanese and Portuguese, the natives having moved away from the farming district.

The Maui potato growers gave a warm welcome to the representative of the Agricultural Station, and assisted him in every way possible in his experiments. They donated the required ground, and many of them are conducting tests on their own account, the seed potatoes being furnished for the purpose by Mr. Sedgwick.

The chief obstacle to the successful cultivation of the potato on Maui is the blight, a fungus disease, which materially shortens the crop. Another fault is the desire of the farmers to raise three crops a year, though in the opinion of Mr. Sedgwick it requires six months for the tuber to fully mature. The picking of the crop before it is ready injures the availability of the potato for market, as the four months old potato will not keep as well as that which has been allowed the full six months to mature.

The experiments started will probably result in the discovery of a remedy for the blight, and in ascertaining the potato best adapted to the Hawaiian climate.

Forty-five different varieties were planted, and in every conceivable way. Half potatoes, third potatoes and whole potatoes were planted of each variety; they were put in rows close to each other and in rows far apart; in good land and just the average sort of earth. Besides this different varieties were distributed and separate experiments will be made by the farmers on their own account. The following is a list of varieties of potatoes being used in the experiment: The Northern Beauty, Gem of Arrostoch, Early Harvest, Early Northern, New Queen, The Minister, Carman No. 1, Green Mountain, Beauty of Hebron, Pearl of Savoy, Black Christy, White Elephant, Dakota Red, Early Rose, Early Fortune, Early Six Weeks, I. X. L. Potato, Pride of the South, the June, Acme, Bovee, Breck's Chance, Burpee's Extra, Early, Cambridge Russett, Early Ohio, Early Michigan, Fillbasket, Honeoye, Rose, Hammond's Wonderful, Irish Cobbler, Long Keeper, Carman No. 2, Mill's Banner, Mill's Prize, Maule's Thoroughbred, Manu's Enormous, Nott's Peach, Prolific Rose, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wonderful Clay Rose, Stevens, Steuben, Twentieth Century and Uncle Sam.

Part of the plants were sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture, which is thought to be a remedy for the blight, and the result of the experiment will be carefully watched, to see if it wards off the fungus.

From these experiments it is expected to learn what potato will best stand the blight, what the best method of planting is, the soils best adapted to the culture, and the best methods of planting.

Mr. Sedgwick will probably return to Maui within a short time to watch the results of the experiment. He reported yesterday that the small farmers on Maui are doing well, and the vegetables and fruits are in fine shape. Violets are blooming in profusion and though none of the vegetables are raised for marketing except on Maui, the farmers are well satisfied with the results they are obtaining.

HILO IS COMING OUT ALL RIGHT

"Hilo has a fine commercial future," said A. B. Loebenstein last evening at the Hawaiian hotel. "There is considerable business activity and it is gradually increasing. The fact that the principal firms here have established branch houses in Hilo shows that the trade is sought. The railroad has opened up possibilities for trade and has already proven a factor in its development. The new dock which is about to be constructed will be a fine thing for the city, inasmuch as the pioneer steamer of the new line, the Enterprize, will soon be making Hilo its terminal port, and this will open the way for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between the coast and Hilo. The good that will come to the city through this medium will benefit Honolulu, for what enhances one locality is certainly shared by other localities."

"We have had some very heavy storms on Hawaii recently, and the recent storms washed away some of the culverts. The loss of the culverts has taught us a lesson. They were well built, and to all intents and purposes seemed to be well adapted to the country, and we were lulled into a sense of security. But the freshets which tore down some of the gulches showed their weakness. Heavy logs from up the mountains came down with the torrents, lodged against the culverts, causing the water gradually to back up until at last a weak place in the structure was found and over it went. I believe the best thing is for span bridges to be placed over these gulches which

TAUTAU IS IN USE AT TAHITIA

Honolulu, March 22, 1902.
EDITOR ADVERTISER: As I see by your paper that the tautau question is still in agitation, I hope you will kindly allow me space to say a little more concerning it.

By last accounts from Tahiti, Dr. Camp's leper patients were progressing so favorably under the treatment that the French doctors had taken the matter up. After close examination of a French patient, who they had previously found greatly afflicted with the disease, now so much improved, they applied to my sister, Mrs. Walker, for further information concerning the tautau, which she readily gave, and also showed them the decoction from here and her plants all finely growing.

The doctors were very much interested in what they saw and heard, and obtained from her the papers that Dr. Camp had sent down, giving full directions for making the medicine and the treatment of the patients; and when my sister wrote, they were having the papers translated into French and Tahitian, in pamphlet form, to be circulated throughout the land, with strong recommendations for the propagation and use of the tautau.

This medicine will probably prove a boon to humanity in many ways, and be no more dangerous for its poisonous qualities than many other kinds of physic and tobacco, so commonly used by people not medical, saying nothing in regard to poison also found in various foods and beverages that we are every day taking. Finding it mentioned as a tonic when taken in small doses, my sister has tried it with good results in several cases, helping rheumatism in one instance. And we of Tahiti feel that in justice to Dr. Camp for all his patient study of and success in administering the new discovery, we cannot speak too highly of his services so ably and kindly rendered, while he has accepted nothing for his trouble, thus practicing only for the love of science. We sincerely hope that he will meet with just appreciation for his experience here among his brother physicians and the afflicted Hawaiians.

Yours respectfully,
TEURA HENRY.

would leave plenty of space beneath for all manner of floods and debris to hurry on toward the sea without hindrance.

"I have only the highest praise for the manner in which the Public Works Department handled the bridging of these gullies, after the storm we had a few months ago and those of a couple of weeks since. The prompt response of the department and the ready acquiescence with which the requests for assistance were met, is worthy of praise."

THE ACTION OF A FAMOUS INSTITUTE

IN announcing the election of Wm. T. Brigham, the director of the Bishop Museum, as Honorary Member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Prof. Haddon of Cambridge University, England, and president of the institute, writes:

"Dear Prof. Brigham: I was very pleased that a few days ago the institute formally acknowledged the great work you are doing for Oceanic ethnology by electing you an honorary member."

"We fully realize the difficulties that beset one isolated as you are, and we thoroughly appreciate your enthusiasm and ability, which have so successfully surmounted all the obstacles. May you long be spared to continue your studies and to enrich our beloved science."

"With best wishes believe me to be yours faithfully,
"ALFRED C. HADDON."

Mr. J. Edge-Partington of the British Museum, who was here a few years ago studying in the Bishop Museum, also writes:

"I hope before you receive this you will have heard of your election as an honorary member of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in recognition of your services to anthropology. I am so pleased to be among the first to write and congratulate you. May you long live to continue the useful work in that field of science which both you and I love so well."

WEAVER BUYING COCOA MACHINES

"Commodore" N. J. Weaver of Samoa, is a passenger in the Sierra for San Francisco. He expects to return in the same ship, stopping only nine days in California. The trip is taken, according to Mr. Weaver, for the purpose of purchasing machinery for the preparation of cocoa from the great plantations which he is promoting.

"We are producing 250,000 pounds of cocoa beans this year," said he last evening, "and from this time on we will have increased crops. We have now about 2,000 acres planted with cocoa trees, and there are in the plantation we control 15,000 acres. This will make the plantation phenomenal in size. The next largest in the world is 287 acres. Our product this year was the best and sold in the London market for the highest price in the world. There is little land on the globe which will raise cocoa, and our tract is therefore very valuable."

"We have the franchise for an electric lighting plant and the machinery is now on the way. We have the ice plant and the cold storage warehouse already in operation, so that our cocoa mill will be the third of the enterprises by it we will reduce the bulk of the product one half and save that amount in freights. We hope to have the machinery very soon, as practically all of it is made in the United States, only a small portion coming from England."

"Just before I left Samoa we had a tremendous flood, the force of the water being such that great rocks, measuring more than five feet square, were washed down the streams. It did some damage and the work of repairing this caused me great trouble. My trip has been of much service to me in the line of health."

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

You have good reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, when you have a severe cold, accompanied by pains in the chest, or in the back between the shoulders. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it as directed, and it will prevent the threatened attack. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for colds and influenza, we have yet to learn of a single case that has resulted in pneumonia, which shows that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for H. I.

The next regular meeting of the Young Men's Research Club will be held on Friday evening at 7:30 p. m., at the residence of Rev. Wm. M. Kineaid, 1518 Thurston Avenue. The subject will be "The Business Outlook," by J. R. Atherton, and "Changing Business Conditions as Affecting the Young Men," by R. W. Shingle.

CARTER STILL IN WASHINGTON

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Geo. R. Carter has learned nothing new about the gubernatorial situation since my last letter. He stated today that there had been absolutely nothing new and he was waiting here now chiefly in compliance with President Roosevelt's request. Mr. Carter has become rather restless at staying around Washington so long. He had a telegram a day or two ago from Mrs. Carter announcing that she had arrived at San Francisco. Mr. Carter is now staying at the residence of Judge Hartwell, 1109 Sixteenth street, a few blocks away from the residence of his classmate at Yale, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, where he was a guest for a few days after he arrived in Washington. He may be given a hearing in a few days before the Committee on Pacific Islands and Territories, of the Senate, on the Wilcox land bill. Mr. Carter was before the committee last Monday, at the same time with Mr. William Haywood and Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd. Mr. Carter told the committee that he preferred Mr. Haywood and Mr. Boyd should speak then, as he had not had opportunity to examine the bills in question.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

PHILLIPS ROASTS CAPT. WILLIAMSON

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Chief Engineer W. H. Phillips of the transport Warren returned yesterday from the steamer City of Peking. As a result of the alleged presumptuous interference of Captain McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster of Honolulu, in the work of repainting the damage to the Warren's propeller, Phillips resigned his position. First Assistant Engineer E. Swain and Second Assistant Engineer W. Henning of the Warren also resigned their positions for the same reason. Swain accepting a position on an interisland steamer and Henning taking a position at the quarantine station at Honolulu.

"The interference of this Captain Williamson, a cavalry officer, was more than I could stand," said Phillips yesterday. "He appeared to have superior knowledge of everything pertaining to the transport, and was generally very annoying. He even attended to the work of raising the stern of the vessel so that work could be prosecuted in repairing the broken propeller, his method in this instance consisting in placing 300 sacks of coal on the forecastle head."

"He gave orders to Foreman Williams of the Honolulu Iron Works, who was supervising the work with a force of mechanics, and said that unless his verbal orders were obeyed he would put them in writing, and if they were then unheeded all hands would be discharged. Williams wanted to know if he was to be annoyed by too many orders in the matter from different bosses."

"I soon got enough of Captain Williamson. I have been with the transport service since its inauguration, and before that was under Captain Sigbee in the Cuban campaign, but the Honolulu depot quartermaster was too much for me."

DESERTER ON S. S. SIERRA

Before the Sierra reaches San Francisco there is a possibility that one of the coal passers will be in double irons. In his mail yesterday morning Admiral Merry found a letter from Commander Seabee of the Abanda, governor of the naval reservation of Tutuila, telling of the desertion of one of the firemen of the station ship, and expressing the belief that the missing man had stowed away on the Sierra.

Lieut. Rodman was sent to the ship and Captain Houdlette said that the description fitted a man found on board the Sierra after she left Pago Pago, who had been put to work passing coal. A thorough search was made of the ship but the man could not be located. The search was kept up to the time of the departure of the vessel, and as the man was not found the hunt will be continued during the rest of the voyage.

Before the vessel left Captain Houdlette was empowered by Lieut. Rodman to arrest the deserter and put him in double irons. At the same time notification was sent on to San Francisco to the naval authorities there to secure the deserting fireman and return him by the next ship to Pago Pago, where he will be court-martialed.

A Japanese Drowned

A Japanese was drowned Monday afternoon in the Waiawa stream, a quarter of a mile from Pearl City. His name was Sakai. He was working on the Oahu railroad, getting drift away from the bridge, when all of a sudden he was carried off. His body was found yesterday morning a mile and a quarter away, fifteen hours after his disappearance.

HUNTING THE MONEY

Trouble Over Note In the Circuit Court.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The trial of the case of Ellen McCully-Higgins vs. the trustees of Queen's hospital, and the Waikiki Land and Loan Association occupied the attention of Judge Humphreys all day yesterday. The suit is for the possession of a \$50,000 note and a \$120,000 mortgage upon the McCully tract, for which the plaintiff claims she received no consideration. During the day the following witnesses were on the stand: Mrs. McCully-Higgins, the plaintiff; W. R. Castle, Henry Waterhouse, A. R. Wood, A. A. Wilder, R. W. Shingle and E. O. White.

From the evidence it appears that the \$50,000 note was given by E. O. White who held a power of attorney for the plaintiff to the Queen's hospital, the McCully tract being offered as security and the check for that amount were paid over to him. E. P. Chapin was given a power of attorney at the time of the departure of White, and according to the latter's testimony, joined with him in the deal. Mrs. McCully-Higgins testified that she had never received a cent of the money loaned by the Queen's hospital on her note, and had never authorized any one to receive it for her, as she had never been informed of the transaction.

Mr. White testified that he had received checks for the full amount and had turned part of them over to Paris of the Waikiki Land Co., who had paid a \$40,000 claim against the McCully tract property to Bishop & Co. He testified further that he had loaned \$30,000 to Paris, taking two notes, unsecured, but the testimony was not clear as to what became of the remainder of the money. Mr. White strenuously denied having received the money on his own account, and said that he had received but \$1500 as his commissions on the sale of the McCully tract to Paris, which he thought might have come out of the money loaned to the latter. He said on direct examination that at the time he had received this amount as commissions from Paris, he had also been acting as agent for Mrs. McCully-Higgins, and was being paid for it at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month. He had not informed her of the deal because he expected to meet her in Charleston, but did not think he had seen her for a few minutes at a time in Chicago and San Francisco, but not long enough to explain the transaction. It appeared further that White had departed the same night as the deal was concluded and he expected to go immediately to visit his principal at Charleston.

The deal appears to have been a very complicated one and from the evidence of yesterday it is not quite clear as to what the exact nature of the transaction was. The evidence today will probably throw more light upon the subject.

MINISTER ANSWERS DIVORCE CHARGE

Rev. Henry Victor Morgan yesterday filed a lengthy answer to the divorce libel of Christine Morgan. He denies that he was employed in carriage building, but says at the time of his marriage, to the plaintiff he was pastor of the First Christian Church of Alameda, Cal. On coming to Honolulu in September, 1898, he began preaching at Extra and Pearl City. During this time he says he was providing for his wife, and even allowing her to take music lessons. In July, 1901, his health made necessary a trip to the coast. He says he had no remembrance of the purchase of dresses, and that he and his wife were mutually interested in paying for their home. Rev. Mr. Morgan quotes from his wife's letters suggesting a divorce, and saying he was not her ideal. In reply he consented to a separation, and returned to Honolulu to plead for such a proceeding or to allow the elders of the Christian church to arbitrate the matter. This she also refused. The defendant asks that the divorce be not granted, and that he be given the custody of the two minor children.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Appeals from the District Court were filed yesterday in the following civil cases: W. S. Noblitt vs. Frank Godfrey, Won Kee et al. vs. Wong Sing et al., C. Ming Hym vs. Young Tong, M. Phillips & Co. et al. vs. Lun Ching Co. and Vincent & Selser vs. Wong Shin King.

Judge Gear yesterday assigned the case of L. C. Ailes vs. J. Falk for hearing before him next Wednesday morning.

The final accounts of the Y. M. C. A. administrator of the estate of Y. M. C. A. were approved yesterday.

THREE RULINGS IN SUPREME COURT

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Supreme Court handed down three decisions yesterday, reversing the Circuit Court in one, sustaining the court in the second and in the third taking a half way stand.

In the case of Edward Armitage v. E. F. Bishop, administrator of the estate of David Center, the lower court is reversed. This was a suit upon a promissory note for assumption in the amount of \$472.50 for professional services as a physician to attend Center. The court holds that the ruling of the lower court was erroneous and upon the defendant's own answer the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. The plaintiff was entitled to something for the services rendered, and the order of the court in granting a non suit is held to be erroneous.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is sustained in the case of Frank Lillis v. James Carty. This was an action for damages growing out of a horse trade. The lower court gave judgment for the defendant, and the Supreme

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-affected infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers have been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & LYN, Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 29
PERKING	APRIL 5	CHINA	APRIL 8
GAELIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
CHINA	APRIL 29	PERI	MAY 3
DORIC	MAY 8	COPTIC	MAY 10
NIIPPON MARU	MAY 16	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
PERI	MAY 24	PERKING	MAY 28
COPTIC	JUNE 3	GAELIC	JUNE 7
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
PERKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
GAELIC	JUNE 28	DORIC	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	NIIPPON MARU	JULY 16
		PERI	JULY 16
		COPTIC	JULY 25
		AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
		PERKING	AUG. 11

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE Crescent Safety Razor?

The "Safety Razor" is getting to be used unreservedly and gradually taking the place of the ordinary one. It ensures a clean, smooth shave, without danger of cutting and the most inexperienced person can use it with perfect ease. The Crescent razor is a good article and

Costs Only \$1.

If you don't want to change to using a "safety razor," try one of our justly celebrated "Bengali" blades at \$1.50 we assure satisfaction.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

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Pure Brewing Methods

Are found at the Honolulu Brewery. There's new vigor and strength in every drop of

Primo Lager

And not a bit of harm in a barrel. Order a case from the brewery for home use.

Telephone Main 341

Court finds that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the judgment.

In an appeal from the District Court in an adultery case the Supreme Court holds that "an admission by one of two co-defendants a short time before that she was then married to a third person is competent and sufficient evidence of such marriage as against herself, but not as against her co-defendant."

Under the decision the conviction of Joe Castro is reversed, and that of Gloria Almeda is affirmed.

Charges have been preferred against General Clayton, ambassador to Mexico, in which he is alleged to have misrepresented the conditions of Mexican prisons in which an American was confined.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 25.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from Pago Pago and the colonies, at 7:30 p. m.
Br. ship Kinross, Murray, from Ladysmith, via Kahului, to enter at 8 a. m.
Stmr. Noeua, Greene, from Lahaina, Waipio, Honokaa, Kukuhaele and Kanapali, at 4:23 a. m., with 1156 bags sugar, 2 pkgs sundries.
Schr. Malolo, from Kauai ports, at noon.
Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 26.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, at 7 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale and Makaweli, at 5:55 a. m., with 4000 bags sugar, 11 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Waialeale, Pittz, from Waimea, at 9:20 a. m., with 3100 bags sugar, 3 sacks corn and 5 packages sundries.

Thursday, March 27.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Hanamau-lu, at 2:50 a. m., with 6479 bags sugar.
S. S. America, Maru, going, from San Francisco, at 1 p. m.
U. S. A. T. Meade, Ankers, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 25.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau, at 2 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kaula ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. James M. Tulett, for Kapa, Anahulu, Kilauea, at 4 p. m.
Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.
Am. schr. King Cyrus, Johnson, for Port Townsend.

Wednesday, March 26.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 1 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Am. bktm. W. H. Dimond, for San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. Noeua, Greene, for Kanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, March 27.
Am. bktm. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Pittz, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele, at 9 a. m.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Brisbane, at 6:30 a. m.

Wheeling Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The United States gunboat Wheeling came down from Mare Island yesterday and anchored in the stream off Folsom street. Within two or three days she will sail for Magdalena bay, where Commander Blochinger expects to meet Admiral Cass and report to him. After target practice at Magdalena, the Wheeling will proceed to the Pichilique coal station near La Paz, and sail thence to Honolulu, making an effort en route to find and chart some rocks that have been reported as existing at or near the surface several hundred miles off shore. The gunboat will then proceed to Pago Pago, Samoa, to relieve the Abarenda on that station, the latter returning home to New York. The officers and crew of the Wheeling were recently transferred from the Concord, now laid up at Mare Island.

Due Tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Tomorrow at noon the large steamer Oregonian, Captain Cart, will sail for Honolulu on the way back to New York. Eight hundred tons of the cargo brought from New York is destined for Honolulu and remains in the hold, and several thousand more tons of freight are being taken aboard for the Islands. At Honolulu the Oregonian will load sugar for New York. All the 8000 tons of freight brought from the Eastern coast by the big steamer has been discharged at Stewart street wharf in fine condition.

Situation at Panama.

NEW YORK, March 21.—There are no fears of immediate disturbances on the railway or of an interruption of traffic, says a dispatch to the Herald from Panama.

When circumstances demand it marines will be landed to keep the railroad open and to protect property. The British cruiser Amphion and the French cruiser Drott are still in port. Generalis Gomez and Castillanos and Colonels Nunez and Gomez have arrived here from Barranquilla. They report that the Colombian warship General Pargson will bring reinforcements under General Gait.

The King's Outing Plans

NEW YORK, March 21.—Continued statements are still current respecting the king's plans for a visiting cruise, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Several paragraphs do not like to admit that the king was informed respecting the Balmoral plans, and suggest that the British government had been warned that the king would be subjected to the machinations and insults. The king probably had only half made up his mind and now has easily changed his plans.

Miles May Have to Go.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The statements made yesterday by General Miles before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs were discussed by the President today with a number of his callers. There is little doubt that these statements will ultimately lead to General Miles' retirement by the President. In discussing the matter today with his callers, among whom were Senators and Representatives, the President took the position that the Lieutenant General should entertain toward his superiors the same respect that he would expect and demand from his subordinates.

A Kamahina Gona.

News has come of the death of Archibald Archer, at Toller-Iden, Larvik, Norway, in the 52nd year of his age. Mr. Archer formerly lived in Kona and was a friend of the late Julius Wiedemann and his family. A son of the late Valdemar Knudsen, Mr. H. P. Faye, who sends the above data from Christiania, says that Mr. Archer always spoke with great love of the Islands.

COERCION NOT SHOWN

The Supreme Court on Tramways Case.

Judge Humphreys was sustained by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of H. R. Hitchcock vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co., in which a verdict for the defendant was rendered. George Davis in his argument to set aside the verdict, claimed that Humphreys had coerced the jury by keeping it out after it reported its inability to agree. In the opinion written by Justice Galbraith, the court holds that Davis made no objection to the "coercion" at the time, and had in fact refused to consent to the discharge of the jury.

NO COURT TODAY.

There will be no session of court today, and Judge Humphreys will not appear in chambers.

COURT NOTES.

An answer was filed yesterday by B. B. Dole, as governor, to the complaint of Henry Smith, who wished to have set aside a deed given by the Territory to Mary H. S. Rose, to property taken in exchange for right of way. The allegations are admitted excepting the statement that Henry Smith was an abettor upon the property conveyed. Defendant denies that complainant has been damaged or injured by the conveyance.

C. F. Reynolds has been appointed commissioner to appraise real estate in the case of Victoria S. Buffandeau vs. A. A. Montano.

A divorce has been sued for by Kaula Kupieha from James Kupieha. Failure to support is alleged.

Geo. R. Carter, administrator of the estate of I. N. Hayden, has sued R. F. Daly for \$1150, alleged to be due on contract.

A motion was filed yesterday by Beke Keanohi asking for an order compelling her guardian, William Kahelele, to render an accounting. It is alleged that he has mismanaged the estate, and has not provided for her support. The order was made, returnable April 7th.

An amended bill of complaint has been filed in the case of Mrs. K. Lazarus vs. H. A. Juen.

A suit for partition has been filed by Rose Anahu et al. vs. James Anahu et al.

A discontinuance has been filed in the case of Katie Aukai vs. Charles Aukai.

Motion to quash execution was made yesterday in the appeal of Vincent A. Belser vs. Wong Shin King.

An order was made by Judge Robinson yesterday to annul the decree of separation in the case of Barbara Welter vs. E. H. F. Wolter.

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Makes the bread more healthful.

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Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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SCENE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 20.—One of the liveliest scenes witnessed in the House of Commons since the palmiest days of the Irish Nationalists ended this afternoon with the suspension of John Dillon. During the discussion of the South African affairs, the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, vigorously protested against the Government's conduct in uttering "malignant slanders" in calling the Liberals "pro-Boers." These slanders, Sir Henry said, were used for party purposes. The Government, which had been going from blunder to blunder, claimed immunity from criticism, and if this continued it would follow "the precedent of the evil days of the American war." The speaker proceeded to give a bitter, detailed criticism of the Government's treatment of the Boers, and its miscalculations, declaring that the honor and interests of the country were just as dear to the Liberals as to the most supercilious defender of the Government's policy, and the Liberals would continue to protest in the name of the righteous and generous traditions of the nation against the methods of the Government.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an equally incisive reply, said he desired to deliberately accuse Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of losing no opportunity for slandering his countrymen, the soldiers, and the Government. Consequently, the "malignant slanders" had come from the opposition side.

The Speaker, Sir Arthur Court Gully, then intervened, and declared that the term "malignant slander" was unparliamentary.

Both Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Chamberlain thereupon withdrew the words, amid cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain, proceeding, referred to the Boers who are fighting on the British side, when John Dillon (Irish Nationalist) interjected: "They are traitors," on which Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors."

A scene of great confusion ensued. When order was partially restored, Mr. Dillon demanded a ruling on Mr. Chamberlain's words.

The Speaker said: "An honorable member spoke of soldiers serving under the British flag as traitors. I deprecated the interruption, and I deprecated the retort of the other member."

Mr. Dillon then said: "I will tell the right honorable member that he is a damned liar."

A dead silence followed this remark. Such unparliamentary language seemed to stun the House.

The Speaker invited Mr. Dillon to withdraw the expression, but the latter said:

"I will not withdraw."

"Then I must name you," said the Speaker.

The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, then said:

"I beg to move that Mr. Dillon be suspended from service in the House."

The motion was carried by 248 to 45 votes.

Mr. Dillon immediately, by direction of the Speaker, left the House, amid wild Nationalist cheers, and Mr. Chamberlain resumed his speech.

LONDON, March 20.—The feeling in Ireland is well illustrated by a resolution now on its way to Mr. Kruger, "care of Queen Wilhelmina," adopted yesterday by the Edinberry (King's county) Guardians, an elective body, as follows:

"We desire to record our admiration of the magnificent stand the brave South African Republics have made against the colossal might of the British empire, and to congratulate the humane Boer leader De la Rive on his recent great victory, which not only covers England with a disgrace and induces a result eminently gratifying to the rest of the civilized world, but which must have a chastening effect on the passions of the great statesmen of the world has ever seen."

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play of the larger canvases, painted after the experimental weeks of securing correct palettes for local color, will be a surprise to many. Aside from the Samoan life and scenery, which are as yet unpacked, there are several subjects that will attract universal admiration. "The Lei Seller," a vivid study of a charming native type in lei strings, is vigorously painted, and full of rich color effects, preeminently an exhibition picture. "Diamond Head by Moonlight," the result of careful studies at Waikiki, is full of thoroughly Hawaiian atmosphere and tropical feeling. Studies of tropical gardens, painted in the open at Alahau and the High School, and many glimpses of Hawaiian life and scenery, bear the true local coloring and quality, while showing the masterful technique first made widely known to the art world in Wores' pictures of Japan, reproduced in many of the magazines from time to time.

The exhibition of the canvases in New York and the illustrated magazine and newspaper articles that are sure to follow, will in the opinion of many men who have become the possessors of a Wores portrait or other canvas, prove one of the most powerful factors in bidding for tourist trade for the Islands. The beauties of Hawaii nei are undoubtedly displayed at their best, and Wores arrival in New York will be the signal for questions as to "what field he has discovered?" answered most eloquently by the fall exhibition of Hawaiian canvases in some well-known gallery.

Telegraph Notes.